UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/48
17 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 104 and 18

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/47/L.17 and A/47/L.18

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolutions

1. Draft resolution A/47/L.17

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 5, 12, 15 and 16 of draft resolution A/47/L.17, the General Assembly would:

(a) Approve the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1992, including the programme of work envisaged for 1993 (para. 5); 1/

(b) Request the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(i) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

(ii) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(iii) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(iv) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(v) To take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations (para. 12);

(c) Request the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence (para. 15);

(d) Request the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee (para. 16).

2. Draft resolution A/47/L.18

2. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 of draft resolution A/47/L.18, the General Assembly would:

(a) Approve the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (para. 1); 2/

(b) Request the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, inter alia:

(i) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles

relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical Objective: Justice and other publications, special articles and studies, including the Decolonization series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;

(ii) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(iii) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;

(iv) To maintain a working relationship with the Organization of African Unity and appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;

(v) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;

(vi) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(vii) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(viii) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in the implementation of the resolution (para. 3);

(c) Request the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (para. 5).

B. Relationship of the requests to the programme of work

3. The activities called for in draft resolution A/47/L.17 would fall under subprogramme 2, Trusteeship and decolonization, of programme 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization, 3/ which would become subprogramme 3, Self-determination, trusteeship and decolonization, under the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 4/ as recommended by the Committee for Programme and Coordination in its report 5/ for adoption by the General Assembly at its current session. Furthermore, the information activities proposed in draft resolution A/47/L.18 would relate to programme 38, Public information, of the medium-term plan. 6/

4. The estimated cost of the anticipated activities of the Special Committee was provided for in section 6 of the programme budget for the biennium

1992-1993 7/ in view of their "perennial" character. The related appropriation under that subsection amounted to $538,600 for the biennium. Following the restructuring of the Secretariat, the portion of the appropriation relating to the requirements for the last 18 months of the biennium is proposed for transfer to section 37, Department of Political Affairs. 8/ In addition, the substantive servicing of the Special Committee was initially programmed under subprogramme 2, Trusteeship and decolonization, of section 6 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 9/ Following the restructuring of the Secretariat, resources for the period 1 July 1992-31 December 1993 are also proposed for transfer to section 37. The information activities in relation to decolonization are programmed under the activity "self-determination and decolonization" of subprogramme 1, Promotional services, and under various activities of subprogramme 2, Information services, of section 31, Public information, of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 10/

C. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

5. The activities required for the implementation of the requests contained in operative paragraphs 5 and 12 of draft resolution A/47/L.17 are referred to by the Special Committee in paragraphs 114 to 124 of its annual report to the General Assembly. 1/ These activities were programmed for the most part under section 6, of the programme budget for 1992-1993. The full cost of implementing the programme of regular activities under draft resolution A/47/L.17 in 1993 is estimated at $247,600 and a breakdown of this estimate appears in the annex to the present document. In addition, a seminar would be organized by the Special Committee in 1993 in the Pacific region, as referred to in paragraph 116 of the Committee's report, in response to activities to be undertaken within the context of the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism approved by the General Assembly in it resolution 46/181.

6. Requirements for the dispatch of a mission to Western Sahara during the holding of the referendum in the Territory, referred to in paragraph 121 of the Special Committee's report (A/47/23 (Part I)) is foreseen as a regular activity of the Special Committee and has been accounted for as one of its proposed visiting missions in 1993.

7. As regards the activities outlined in paragraph 1 (c) above, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required for their implementation at the present stage. Should the need for United Nations assistance to be provided to particular States arise in the course of 1993, the plans for those activities would be submitted to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council for consideration in due course.

8. The activities referred to in paragraph 1 (d) above were also initially programmed in terms of substantive servicing of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies under subprogramme 2, of section 6 of the 1992-1993 programme budget. The related resources were appropriated under section 6 of

the 1992-1993 programme budget and are now proposed for transfer to section 37. No additional resources for substantive servicing of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies would therefore be required. Furthermore, the meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies at Headquarters are included in the 1993 calendar of meetings and conferences 11/ and at this stage, it is therefore anticipated that their cost would be accommodated from within the resources approved under section 32, Conference and library services, which are now proposed for transfer to section 41, Administration and management, of the programme budget for 1992-1993.

9. The activities required for the implementation of the requests contained in paragraph 2 above, are referred to by the Special Committee in chapter III of its report (A/47/23 (Part II)) to the General Assembly. They have been programmed in the programme budget for 1992-1993 under section 31, subprogrammes 1 and 2.

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work for 1992-1993

10. Should the General Assembly approve the requests contained in draft resolution A/47/L.17, their implementation would require modification in the citation of activities initially programmed under section 6 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, as referred to in the Secretary-General's report in document A/C.5/46/80, as follows:

Subprogramme 2: Trusteeship and decolonization

Activity 2 (b), (vi) Substantive servicing of a seminar to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

11. In respect of the requests outlined in draft resolution A/47/L.18, their implementation would not require any modification in the citation of activities under section 31 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

12. On the assumption that the Special Committee would organize a seminar in the Pacific region for four days in May or June 1993, and bearing in mind established practice, whereby the Special Committee is authorized under the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 to meet elsewhere other than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions, it is estimated that additional requirements would arise as follows under sections 31, 37 and 41:

Section		Description	$
31	A.	Public information requirements	
		Travel and subsistence (3 staff members)	28 400
		Total A	28 400
	B.	Travel, subsistence and general operating expenses under section 37:	
37	(i)	Survey mission (3 working days)	37 800
37	(ii)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 6 representatives of Member States, 14 representatives from Non-Self-Governing Territories, 25 invitees including representatives of regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and experts and 8 staff members	214 200
37	(iii)	General operating expenses	41 800
		Total B	293 800
	C.	Conference-servicing requirements	
41	(i)	Travel and subsistence (7 staff members)	122 500
41	(ii)	Pre-session documentation	199 700
41	(iii)	Meeting servicing	15 400
41	(iv)	In-session documentation	5 700
41	(v)	Post-session documentation	49 800
		Total C	393 100
		Total A, B and C	715 300

F. Potential for absorption

13. It is anticipated that the additional public information requirements ($28,400) relating to the seminar in the Pacific region referred to in paragraph 12 above could be absorbed from within the appropriations under section 31 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

14. The financial requirements for the regular activities of the Special Committee, at full cost, are estimated at $247,600 for 1993 whereas, costs relating to section 37 for the holding of a seminar in the Pacific region are

estimated at $293,800, (see para. 12 above, and annex below) for a total of $541,400. By applying a ratio of 70 per cent for actual utilization of resources, in the light of experience over the past three bienniums, it is estimated that no more than $379,000 would be required. The estimated requirements of $379,000 fall within the balance of the appropriation $448,600 under section 37 of the programme budget for the 1992-1993 biennium.

15. In respect of conference-servicing costs for the seminar to be held in the Pacific region enumerated in paragraph 12 above, the appropriation under section 41, Department of Administration and Management, Office of Conference Services, provides not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation, but also for meetings that may be authorized subsequently. The level of the appropriation is based on past experience and assumes that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in 1992-1993 will be consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is anticipated that the estimated additional requirements of $393,100 would be met from the approved appropriations for conference services now proposed for redeployment to section 41 of the programme budget for the 1992-1993 biennium.

G. Conclusions

16. On the basis of information provided above, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolutions A/47/L.17 and A/47/L.18, the modification in the programme of work for 1992-1993 referred to in paragraph 10 above would be required.

17. On the basis of the information provided in paragraphs 1 through 15 above, it is estimated that should the General Assembly adopt draft resolutions A/47/L.17 and A/47/L.18, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 31, 37 or 41 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ A/47/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. J.

2/ A/47/23 (Part II), chap. III.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

4/ A/47/6 (Prog. 4).

5/ A/47/16 (Part II).

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II, and A/47/6 (Prog. 38) and A/47/16 (Part II).

Notes (continued)

7/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

8/ A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1.

9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I, paras. 6.14 to 6.17.

10/ Ibid., vol. II, sect. 31, part A, Programme narrative.

11/ A/47/32.

Annex

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE 1992 AND 1993 PROGRAMMES OF ACTIVITY OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (AT FULL COST)

	1992 A/C.5/46/57 and 80		1993	
	Number of events	$	Number of events	$
I. Regular activities				
1. Visiting missions	2	81 300	2	75 700
2. Missions of consultation with specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations; participation in these activities	12	74 700	12	66 000
3. Missions of consultation with OAU, OAS, CARICOM and other regional institutions in the Caribbean region and the South Pacific Forum and other regional institutions in the Pacific region	5	61 400	5	41 800
4. Mission of consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council	1	7 000	1	7 400
5. Missions of participation in activities by non-governmental organizations	6	27 300	6	14 400
6. Participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories and individuals in the Special Committee's meetings at Headquarters	-	57 300	-	42 300
Total I		309 000		247 600
II. Holding of a seminar	1	166 900	1	293 800 a/
III. Estimated 1993 requirements (on the basis of a 70 per cent ratio of projected actual expenditures to full cost)	-	-	-	379 000
IV. Uncommitted resources of the appropriation for activities of the Special Committee under section 37 of the programme budget for 1992-1993	-	-	-	448 600

a/ Total gross estimated costs for the seminar that would arise under section 37.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/49
13 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 60 and 104

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 31st meeting, held on 12 November 1992, the First Committee adopted, without a vote, draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2. A statement of programme budget implications was before the Committee in document A/C.1/47/L.43.

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to provide such services as may be requested by the signatory States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction to initiate the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

3. It should be noted that the Convention would be a convention of States parties and its associated costs would therefore be met in accordance with the financial arrangements to be made by the signatories to the Convention. Accordingly, the Secretary-General considers that, as with previous conventions of States parties, there would be no programme budget implications for the regular budget of the United Nations.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is the understanding of the Secretary-General that the Secretariat might be required to provide the following assistance and support:

(a) Assistance in the organization and holding of the first session of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization at The Hague in the week of 8 to 12 February 1993. It is assumed that the session will require interpretation of a maximum of 8 meetings in six official languages (A,C,E,F,R,S) and processing of 50 pages of pre-session documentation, 40 pages of in-session documentation and 50 pages of post-session documentation. It is anticipated that the pre- and post-session documentation will be processed in the six official languages at Headquarters. It is also assumed that conference-servicing facilities and equipment (including word processing) will be available on site. On the basis of the above assumptions, the cost of the organization and holding of the first session of the Preparatory Commission is estimated at $337,000, as follows:

		$
(i)	Conference-servicing costs (on a full-cost basis)	199 300
(ii)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance of 49 conference-servicing staff from Geneva	141 600
(iii)	Substantive costs - travel and daily subsistence allowance for one Professional and one General Service staff from the Office for Disarmament Affairs	11 100
(iv)	Administrative costs (pouch, communications, etc.)	21 000
	Total (a)	373 000

(b) Assistance and support for up to six months to the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission:

		$
(i)	Salary and common staff costs of three Professional staff to assist the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for a period of up to 6 months	142 200
(ii)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for the three Professional staff	111 400
	Total (b)	253 600
	Grand total, (a) and (b)	626 600

5. It should be noted that the above estimates have been prepared on the basis of the theoretical full cost of United Nations conference-servicing assistance needed for the initial session of the Preparatory Commission. In other words, should it be possible to find locally, and employ, conference-servicing assistance that meets United Nations standards, the associated conference-servicing costs might be revised downwards. In addition, it is planned to use the presence of United Nations conference-servicing staff to help train those who could be locally recruited so that the latter would assume those responsibilities fully as of the second session of the Preparatory Commission. Therefore, the costing is being provided for indicative purposes only and the Preparatory Commission will bear only the actual costs involved.

6. In accordance with current practice, provision of support from the United Nations to activities related to international conventions or treaties which under their respective legal instruments are to be financed outside the regular budget of the United Nations may be undertaken only when sufficient resources to cover such activities have been received by the United Nations. In this particular case, however, the Secretary-General would be required to provide services for the first session of the Preparatory Commission too soon after the opening of the Convention for signature (13 January 1993) to expect that contributions would be received. Accordingly, the General Assembly would need to authorize an exception from the established practice.

7. In view of the critical financial situation of the Organization, the Secretary-General intends to seek from States signatories to the Convention who are in a position to do so, advance payments against their prospective assessed contributions under the Convention to cover these initial requirements. At the same time, in the event that such advances are not sufficient, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2, it would also need to authorize the Secretary-General to provide, on an exceptional basis, the required services to the Preparatory Commission as a reimbursable advance from the General Fund of up to $626,600 to be reimbursed to the United Nations by the Preparatory Commission within 90 days of the anticipated beginning of rendering of services by the United Nations, i.e., before 15 April 1993.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/50
16 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 104 and 61 (1)

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

Transparency in armaments

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 31st meeting, held on 12 November 1992, the First Committee adopted without a vote draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18. A statement of programme budget implications was before the Committee in document A/C.1/47/L.44.

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18, the General Assembly would reaffirm its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register of Conventional Arms and its further development with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

3. By operative paragraph 7, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

4. The above request is related to major programme I, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 7, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as proposed for revision. 1/ Related activities were initially programmed and approved under subprogramme 3, Monitoring, analysis and studies, of section 5, Disarmament, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, 2/ responsibility for which was transferred to the Department of Political Affairs following the restructuring of the Secretariat. Proposals for transfer of related resources to section 37, Department of Political Affairs, have been submitted to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's revised estimates (A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1).

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

5. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would convene in 1994 a meeting of a group of governmental experts on the basis of equitable geographical representation and prepare, with the assistance of the group, a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development.

6. The Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Department of Political Affairs would receive and compile for the Secretary-General's annual report data sheets submitted by Member States and establish a computerized database that would store the reported data. In accordance with the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, the first registration of data on imports and exports of conventional arms will take place by 30 April 1993 in respect of the calendar year 1992.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

7. The activities called for by the draft resolution would fall under subparagraphs 1 (v) and 3 (iv) of subprogramme 3 of section 5, the activities of which are now the responsibility of the Department of Political Affairs as indicated in paragraph 4 above. Accordingly, no modifications would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

8. With respect to the request contained in operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, since the group of governmental experts would be convened in 1994, related requirements would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

9. With respect to the request contained in operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, it is anticipated that the initial operation and storage of the data of the Register, as currently envisaged, could be accommodated through the hardware and software for which provision has been made for the Office for Disarmament Affairs. In the report of the Secretary-General on the Arms Register (A/47/342 and Corr.1) it was further indicated that an additional $50,000 would be required to cover incremental start-up costs of computer hardware and software required for system development and testing.

10. The development, upgrading and maintenance of the Register would require staff from the Office for Disarmament Affairs with politico-military expertise, especially in the area of arms transfers, in combination with highly specialized knowledge in the field of database management and systems analysis. Such expertise is currently not available within the Office for Disarmament Affairs. In addition, the day-to-day operation of the Register would require one General Service staff member experienced in the basics of programming. It was anticipated therefore that the development, upgrading and maintenance of the Register would require three additional staff: one P-5, one P-2 and one General Service staff member.

11. On the basis of the above considerations, the additional requirements at full cost of $171,300 that would arise in connection with the operation and maintenance of the Register are estimated as follows:

		$
(a)	Acquisition of computer hardware and software for system development (start-up costs)	50 000
(b)	Salary and common staff costs of three additional posts (1 P-5, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service/other level)	121 300
	Total (a) and (b)	171 300

F. Potential for absorption

12. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is the Secretary-General's understanding that, at this initial stage, only limited resources would be required in 1993 to launch the Register and initiate its operation. Those resources would include one Professional and one General Service staff member. In this connection, the Secretary-General would propose to redeploy temporarily in 1993 a post at the P-4/P-5 level available for such redeployment in the context of the new treatment of vacancies (A/C.5/47/2, para. 2). An amount of $29,500 in general temporary assistance to finance one General Service (other level) staff member would also be required in 1993. In addition, $50,000 would be required for computer hardware and software for system development and testing. It is anticipated that electronic data-processing resources currently available to the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Department of Political Affairs would be sufficient to cover other

requirements related to the Register during 1993. Longer-term staffing and other requirements for the Register would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

G. Indication of additional requirements

13. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18, it is estimated that additional requirements of $79,500 would arise under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

H. Contingency fund

14. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

15. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution would have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

I. Summary

16. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18, it is estimated that additional appropriations for $79,500 would be required under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ A/47/6 (Prog. 7) and E/AC.51/L.5/Add.13.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I, as modified by A/C.5/46/44.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/51
16 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 104

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Letter dated 30 October 1992 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee

At the 7th meeting of the Special Political Committee, held on 29 October 1992, the representative of Austria, on behalf of the Working Group on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of the Special Political Committee, conveyed the agreement reached by the Working Group on 28 October 1992 to request the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to address a letter to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee drawing to the attention of that Committee the request contained in paragraph 29 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space 1/ so that it will be duly taken into account when the Fifth Committee deals with the matter. At its 8th meeting, held this morning, the Special Political Committee decided to accede to that request. Accordingly, I wish to draw your attention to paragraph 29 of the above-mentioned report, which in its relevant part reads as follows:

> "The Committee, noting the view of the Subcommittee that the budgetary allocations for the Programme on Space Applications for implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE 82 had been meagre and inadequate in past years and that it had expressed its deep concern that the situation remained the same for the current year as well, requested the General Assembly to make an adequate allocation for the Programme on Space Applications in order to fully implement the recommendations of UNISPACE 82."

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/47/20).

The Working Group expressed its confidence/hopes that the above recommendation will be duly taken into account when the Fifth Committee deals with this matter.

(Signed) Hamadi KHOUINI

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/52
24 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 104 and 68

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. At its 34th meeting, on 16 November 1992, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1, by a recorded vote of 98 to 3, with 31 abstentions. A statement of programme budget implications was before the Committee in document A/C.1/47/L.49.

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1, the General Assembly would decide to convene, as early as possible, the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

3. Under the terms of operative paragraph 6, the General Assembly would request the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of not more than 10 working days.

4. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

5. The above request is related to major programme I, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 2, Political and Security Council affairs, subprogramme 2, Services for political and security affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as proposed for revision. 1/ Related activities were initially programmed and approved under subprogramme 2, Services for political and security affairs, of section 3, Political and Security Council Affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, 2/ responsibility for which was transferred to the Department of Political Affairs following the restructuring of the Secretariat. Proposals for transfer of related resources to section 37, Department of Political Affairs, have been submitted to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's revised estimates. 3/

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

6. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would undertake the necessary preparation for the servicing of one session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in New York in 1993.

7. As regards convening the Conference on the Indian Ocean, it is assumed that this would take place not earlier than 1994. Accordingly, the related requirements would be considered within the framework of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

8. The activities called for by the draft resolution would fall under subparagraph 2 (b) of subprogramme 2 of section 3, the activities of which are now the responsibility of the Department of Political Affairs, as indicated in paragraph 5 above. Accordingly, no modifications would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

9. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is assumed that the Ad Hoc Committee would hold one session of not more than 10 working days in 1993. The meeting would require the provision of interpretation in the six languages of the General Assembly and translation of pre-session documentation of 7 pages (2 documents), in-session documentation of 10 pages (2 documents) and post-session documentation of 10 pages (1 document), to be issued in the six languages of the General Assembly. In addition, under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/238 B of 21 December 1990, the Ad Hoc Committee is entitled to summary records in the six languages of the General Assembly, pending a further decision of the Assembly.

10. The related full cost of provision of conference servicing for a 10-day session in New York in 1993 is estimated at $454,000, as follows:

		$
I.	Pre-session documentation	
	(7 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	8 300
II.	Meeting servicing	
	(Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	114 800
III.	In-session documentation	
	(10 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	11 600
IV.	Post-session documentation	
	(10 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	10 800
V.	Summary records	
	(10 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	308 500
	Total	454 000

F. Potential for absorption

11. As regards the estimated conference-servicing costs in New York of the meeting called for in the draft resolution and outlined in paragraphs 9 and 10 above, these estimates, totalling $454,000, are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 41 of the programme budget and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the final calendar of conferences for 1992-1993. As indicated in paragraph 32.4 of the programme budget, however, the level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings in 1992-1993 was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings which are programmed but also additional meetings. In other words, provision was made in the proposed programme budget not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1992-1993 was consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 41, Administration and management,

of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1.

G. Summary

12. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1, no additional appropriation would be required under section 37 or 41 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ A/47/6 (Prog. 2) and E/AC.51/L.5/Add.6.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

3/ A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1, para. 82 (c).

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/53
18 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 104

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/185: (a) Situation of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP); (b) Strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) of the Economic Commission for Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/185 of 20 December 1991 entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993". In part C of the resolution, paragraphs 1 and 3 of section XVII, on section 23 of the programme budget, the General Assembly:

> "1. Accepts the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the multinational programming and operational centres, taking into account the relevant evaluation report, 1/ the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, 2/ the report of the Secretary-General, 3/ the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council, paragraph 23.9 of the report of the Advisory Committee 4/ and further views expressed by the Secretariat during the consideration of this question at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the multinational programming and operational centres with the remaining Professional and General Service posts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;
>
> "...

"3. Accepts the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the situation of the Institute, in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/72 of 27 July 1990."

2. Part I of the present report deals with the situation of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) and part II addresses the issues relating to the strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs).

PART I

Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

Background

3. The United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) was established by resolution 58 (IV) of 1 March 1962, adopted at the fourth session of the Conference of Ministers of Economic Planning and Development of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). It began operations on 21 November 1963 as a United Nations Special Project.

4. The first statute of the Institute was approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers in 1964. Subsequently, a revised statute was adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers in its resolution 350 (XIV) of 27 March 1979. Under its revised statute, IDEP became a subsidiary organ of ECA.

5. The headquarters of the Institute is in Dakar. The Senegalese host Government provides the premises and facilities for its operations.

6. In accordance with the statute, the Institute's mandate centres around four interdependent and complementary activities: (a) training of senior-level African development economists and planning specialists, including the conduct of supportive research activities; (b) provision of advisory services at the request of African Governments and organizations; (c) organization of conferences, seminars and workshops of short duration and focused on specific topical development issues, targeted at policy makers and national decision makers; and (d) preparation of documentation and publications on African development problems and experiences, and dissemination to researchers, national and subregional institutions.

7. IDEP has two main organs which oversee its functioning:

(a) The Governing Council, chaired by the Executive Secretary of ECA and composed of 12 representatives from African member States appointed by the ECA Conference of Ministers; a representative of the Government of Senegal; a representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (without

voting rights); the Director of the Institute, as Secretary. The Governing Council lays down general principles and policies governing the functioning of the Institute, reviews and approves the work programme and budget, examines and approves the Director's annual report, submits a report on the work of the Institute to the ECA Conference of Ministers through the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, and provides guidance for overall administration.

(b) The Advisory Board on Studies and Research (13 members) assists in the design of the training, research and other substantive activities. Its recommendations go to the Governing Council for approval.

8. Under its statute, the Institute is financed by annual contributions from African States and UNDP. The contributions of African States were initially established at a fixed level with subsequent revisions of that level. The current annual level of those contributions was established by ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 433 (XVII) of 30 April 1982. The contributions are assessed among 50 African countries according to a specific formula based on each country's capacity to pay. UNDP's contribution is provided from within the framework of its successive programming cycles. All of the above contributions were utilized for financing the operations of the Institute, including payment of emoluments to its staff.

Recent evolution of IDEP's financial situation

9. In recent years, several factors have adversely affected the IDEP financial situation. First, the collection of assessed contributions has been declining persistently, except in 1991. Secondly, the complete withdrawal of UNDP assistance under the fifth cycle in the funding of salaries of Professional staff of IDEP has considerably affected the IDEP financial situation. This sharp break in the traditional practice of financing, on a recurrent basis, the established posts of Professional staff and fellowships for IDEP students has imposed severe financial strain on the capacity of the Institute. Thirdly, ECA, which had provided assistance to IDEP in the past from its overhead resources for the financing of posts, has increasingly found it difficult to sustain such assistance in view of its diminished overhead resources.

10. As a consequence of these adverse factors, IDEP had to rely on the grants provided by the General Assembly from the United Nations regular budget. In 1991, four Professional posts were financed by the United Nations through a non-recurrent grant of $392,200 approved by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to provide a non-recurrent grant of $850,000 within the framework of the current 1992-1993 biennium to cover the cost of those posts. Expenditures for 1992 and 1993 have been estimated at $420,000 and $430,000, respectively. Estimated income and expenditures of IDEP's budget for the biennium 1992-1993 are provided in table 1 below.

Table 1

IDEP: Estimated income and expenditure for 1992 and 1993

	1992 $	1993 $
Balance from previous year	165 000	43 000
Income		
Government contributions	600 000	600 000
UNDP contribution	279 000	300 000
ECA assistance	145 000	155 000
Other sources	65 000	75 000
Total income	1 254 000	1 173 000
Expenditure	1 631 000	1 615 000
Excess of income over expenditure	(377 000)	(442 000)
United Nations grant	420 000	430 000
Balance as at 31 December	43 000	(12 000)

Findings of the UNDP evaluation of the future role of IDEP

11. It should be recalled that the withdrawal of UNDP assistance did not come suddenly. Rather, as far back as 1986, UNDP had announced to the IDEP Governing Council that for the fourth programming cycle, it would not favour continued funding of institution-building activities. In 1988, this position was confirmed as, by then, a policy decision had been taken by the UNDP governing bodies that in institutions like IDEP, only substantive operational project activities would receive funding support. Core programmes and posts, support staff and recurrent expenditures were no longer to be funded from UNDP sources. Contributions from member States, in particular, were considered a more appropriate source for financing such items. Withdrawal by UNDP from these traditional areas of funding was to take effect as from the end of 1989.

12. Given the crisis that would arise from such a decision and the immediate threat this would pose to the survival of IDEP, the Governing Council of IDEP requested UNDP to continue its support through 1990. UNDP agreed on the following conditions:

(a) African Governments meet their financial obligations to IDEP regularly and promptly in the future and pay their arrears;

(b) An alternative arrangement is made for core funding of IDEP;

(c) IDEP undertakes to become financially independent;

(d) A subcommittee of the Governing Council of IDEP reviews IDEP's future staffing and programme of instruction.

13. An evaluation of the extent to which these conditions had been met was conducted by UNDP in May 1990. On the basis of its positive findings, core funding of the Institute was extended to the end of 1990. A comprehensive evaluation of UNDP support for IDEP was scheduled for the end of 1990. The general purpose of this evaluation was to examine the role which the Institute has played in Africa's development and arrive at recommendations regarding its future role in enabling African development professionals to cope with the challenges faced by the African economies. The understanding was that UNDP's relationship with IDEP would thereafter be put on a different footing, i.e., instead of funding being provided for core posts and core training programmes, resources would be made available for operational activities, particularly short-term training, research, consultancy and advisory services, and networking.

14. In summary, the findings of the evaluation were as follows:

(a) Neither the interests of African Governments nor those of IDEP are served by IDEP's commitment to institutional schooling; it is a very inefficient use of resources.

(b) The restructuring proposals of IDEP do not offer a detailed analysis of IDEP's future manpower needs. It is especially important to be clear about what capabilities are needed in-house and what can be obtained ad hoc from outside. The change of emphasis to research, seminars and consultancies will need a new configuration of skills.

(c) Conceptual and structural transformation in IDEP is inadequate and must be accelerated as a matter of the highest priority.

(d) Administrative and financial control of IDEP by ECA requires urgent review in order to give IDEP greater autonomy, to encourage creativity within the Institute and to give it flexibility to be an effective research organization capable of pursuing demand-driven programmes and activities.

(e) The present composition of IDEP's Governing Council needs to be reviewed in order to enable it to play the new role expected from it. The recomposition of the Council is called for in order to reduce its domination by government representation and government thinking, and to increase the participation of academic, scientific and entrepreneurial skills.

(f) The existence of an Advisory Board on Studies and Research is not as relevant as it was in the past. Improvement of the scientific quality of IDEP's programmes and projects can be achieved by changing the composition of IDEP's Governing Council to incorporate the required capabilities, a solution which will be less expensive and less cumbersome.

(g) UNDP has indicated that although it has decided to end core-funding, it is quite willing to fund IDEP on a project basis in accordance with its mandate and operational norms.

(h) African Governments are not in a position to finance IDEP to the extent desirable, given their own economic situation and the demands on limited resources. There should be less dependence on this source of financing and imaginative alternatives identified.

Efforts made or envisaged to improve IDEP's financial situation

Government contributions

15. The efforts made in 1991 to improve the collection of contributions from member States and to pay their arrears produced positive results. Revenues from this source amounted to about $830,000. It made it possible to register a positive balance in 1991 and ensured a smooth start of the 1992 fiscal year.

16. Government contributions are, however, not likely to reach the 1991 level of $830,000 and should be about $600,000 annually on average in the future. As shown in table 2, the level of contributions mobilized so far in 1992 amounts to about $564,000. The collection of these contributions is, and will continue to be, a source of concern for management, which is sparing no effort to urge member States to pay their assessed contributions and the arrears. The correlation between visits to countries and the inflow of funds is worth noting. However, in view of the limited resources and means, the strategy generally adopted is to combine travel on mission and/or home leave with special sensitization missions.

17. IDEP's management is determined not to relax its efforts in this area and has prepared a strategy for the mobilization of contributions. In this connection, it should be noted that in his comments 5/ on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), the Secretary-General shared the JIU views on the possibility of using country indicative planning figures (IPFs) for the payment of assessed contributions, on the understanding that the use of each country's IPF should be settled trilaterally between the Government, IDEP and the UNDP resident representative in the country concerned.

Table 2

Status of government contributions

Countries	1992 Assessment	Arrears Due at 31 Dec.1991	Total	Amount Paid in 1992	Balance Due as of 31 Dec 92
1. Algeria	80 000.00	876 172.82	956 172.82		956 172.82
2. Angola	32 000.00	32 000.00	64 000.00		64 000.00
3. Benin	15 000.00	112 685.42	127 685.42		127 685.42
4. Botswana	24 000.00	120 000.00	144 000.00		144 000.00
5. Burkina Faso	15 000.00	54 972.95	69 972.95	39 226.95	30 746.00
6. Burundi	15 000.00	193 221.07	208 221.07	32 647.06	175 574.01
7. Cameroon	24 000.00	41 899.49	65 899.49	40 162.91	25 736.58
8. Cape Verde	10 000.00	50 000.00	60 000.00		60 000.00
9. Central African Republic	15 000.00	82 127.83	97 127.83		97 127.83
10. Chad	15 000.00	240 000.00	255 000.00		255 000.00
11. Comoros	10 000.00	50 000.00	60 000.00		60 000.00
12. Congo	15 000.00	240 000.00	255 000.00		255 000.00
13. Côte d'Ivoire	32 000.00	480 000.00	512 000.00		512 000.00
14. Djibouti	15 000.00	75 000.00	90 000.00		90 000.00
15. Egypt	80 000.00	259 369.01	339 369.01		339 369.01
16. Equatorial Guinea	10 000.00	50 000.00	60 000.00		60 000.00
17. Ethiopia	32 000.00	268 948.35	300 948.35		300 948.35
18. Gabon	20 000.00	273 608.86	293 608.86		293 608.86
19. Gambia	10 000.00	120 974.35	130 974.35	9 625.66	121 348.69
20. Ghana	32 000.00	331 904.76	363 904.76		363 904.76
21. Guinea	20 000.00	229 268.59	249 268.59		249 268.59
22. Guinea-Bissau	10 000.00	50 000.00	60 000.00		60 000.00
23. Kenya	32 000.00	312 183.86	344 183.86		344 183.86
24. Lesotho	15 000.00	30 000.00	45 000.00		45 000.00
25. Liberia	15 000.00	195 000.00	210 000.00		210 000.00
26. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	80 000.00	958 225.15	1 038 225.15		1 038 225.15
27. Madagascar	20 000.00	34 316.36	54 316.36	18 903.87	35 412.49
28. Malawi	15 000.00	225 000.00	240 000.00	45 000.00	195 000.00
29. Mali	15 000.00	157 841.55	172 841.55		172 841.55
30. Mauritania	10 000.00	126 109.72	136 109.72		136 109.72
31. Mauritius	15 000.00	105 009.73	120 009.73		120 009.73
32. Morocco	32 000.00	222 927.40	254 927.40	63 985.00	190 942.40

Table 2 (continued)

Countries	1992 Assessment	Arrears Due at 31 Dec.1991	Total	Amount Paid in 1992	Balance Due as of 31 Dec 92
33. Mozambique	32 000.00	129 107.47	161 107.47		161 107.47
34. Niger	15 000.00	179 544.40	194 544.40		194 544.40
35. Nigeria	80 000.00	430 770.54	510 770.54	80 432.43	430 338.11
36. Rwanda	15 000.00	210 000.00	225 000.00		225 000.00
37. Sao Tome & Principe	10 000.00	50 000.00	60 000.00		60 000.00
38. Senegal	24 000.00	22 803.86	46 803.86	111 000.00	(64 196.14)
39. Seychelles	10 000.00	34 909.68	44 909.68		44 909.68
40. Sierra Leone	20 000.00	291 605.68	311 605.68		311 605.68
41. Somalia	10 000.00	140 000.00	150 000.00		150 000.00
42. Sudan	32 000.00	480 000.00	512 000.00		512 000.00
43. Swaziland	20 000.00	100 000.00	120 000.00		120 000.00
44. Togo	15 000.00	11 367.45	26 367.45		26 367.45
45. Tunisia	24 000.00	24 000.05	48 000.05	32 758.74	15 241.31
46. Uganda	24 000.00	308 130.17	332 130.17		332 130.17
47. United Rep. of Tanzania	24 000.00	176 866.57	200 866.57	38 461.51	162 405.06
48. Zaire	32 000.00	286 175.09	318 175.09		318 175.09
49. Zambia	32 000.00	391 968.82	423 968.82	11 765.00	412 203.82
50. Zimbabwe	40 000.00	40 000.00	80 000.00	40 000.00	40 000.00
Total	1 239 000.00	9 906 017.05	11 145 017.05	563 969.13	10 581 047.92

/...

UNDP assistance

18. UNDP agreed to continue funding the Institute with a shift of emphasis from funding of core posts and core activities to funding of specific operational activities. Towards that end, UNDP approved the funding of a preparatory phase project of a six-month period beginning in September 1992. The project aims at strengthening IDEP's self-sustaining capacity by establishing the strategic framework for the orientations of the Institute's missions and activities. The main output from the project will be a full-fledged project document incorporating a medium-term development plan anchored on capacity-building for delivery of short-term training programmes, research, consultancy/advisory services, networking and management audit. UNDP is expected to provide funding for the full-fledged project under its fifth programme cycle.

ECA

19. IDEP and ECA are further strengthening their organic linkages and their substantive relationship. Current work programmes of both organizations were prepared in close collaboration so as to strengthen their cooperation in the fields of research and training. The immediate future will see more concrete efforts at exploiting the vast reservoir of expertise and skills in ECA with a view to further enriching IDEP's programmes and strengthening its delivery capacity. ECA has, in the past, contributed significantly to the manpower resources of IDEP providing up to three senior-level Professional posts at any one time. The commitment remains strong but the means are lacking as overhead resources available to ECA have dwindled markedly. In the meantime, IDEP will continue to take advantage of the advisory services of the ECA regional advisers and use other ECA experts in its training programmes.

Other sources of income

20. Initiatives taken in 1991 in various areas have provided other possible sources of income for IDEP. This is indeed the case with the conference facilities which are put at the disposal of Dakar-based organizations for the organization of conferences, seminars and workshops either directly through the payment of a rental fee or indirectly through administrative overheads which IDEP receives as a host institution. Incomes of this nature amounted to about $15,000 in 1991 and are expected to reach $20,000 in 1992.

21. To this should also be added the incomes to be derived from the sale of publications which will generate some income, modest in 1992 but expected to increase in subsequent years. In 1992, research and consultancy will be consolidated; even though the incomes derived from these activities will be negligible for this year, they are expected to increase in the ensuing years. The objective is to ensure increased financing from consultancy activities which, together with the tuition fees, will contribute to financing an increasing number of other activities and possibly the payment of the salaries of, for example, the interpreters/translators, part-time consultants, and even programme support staff.

22. The major source of IDEP's own resources is tuition fees. Although these fees exceeded $100,000 during the academic year (1989-1990), they subsequently dropped as a result of the decline in the number of trainees during the last two academic years. As noted earlier, this decline is largely attributed to the difficulty in obtaining fellowships, particularly at the end of the UNDP fourth programming cycle. It must be stressed that IDEP's efforts to increase these resources are only recent; consequently, their effects will be felt only by the 1993-1994 academic year and thereafter. Present and future initiatives are likely to result in a more regular financing of fellowships by such donors as UNDP, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), and others. They are also aimed at attracting other sources such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and others, and would include income from training activities.

Conclusions

23. In the last two years, IDEP has made commendable efforts to adopt its structures, reorient its substantive programmes and enlarge its resource base. These efforts will undoubtedly improve the relevance of the Institute and increase the usefulness of its activities for member States. This, in turn, will enable the Institute to attract more resources through an improved collection of assessed contributions and increased financing of projects by funding organizations. At this time, however, IDEP's efforts have not yet borne all their fruits and their results have not yet materialized. Thus, the financial situation of the Institute remains fragile and it is most likely that the assistance provided by the United Nations since 1991 would continue to be required for the foreseable future. The Secretary-General intends to review the need for the continuation of such assistance in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. Should it be found at that time that the financial situation of IDEP would still be precarious and that IDEP requires continued support, the Secretary-General would take this situation into account in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

PART II

Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs)

24. The MULPOCs were established by resolution 311 (XII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers of 1 March 1977. Each of the five MULPOCs has a Council of Ministers or Plenipotentiaries and a Committee of Officials, which provide policy guidance, supervise and monitor its work. The Centres are intergovernmental institutions operating at the subregional level and responsible for the provision of technical assistance to member States and their intergovernmental organizations in the promotion of subregional economic cooperation and integration in Africa. The objective is the creation of

subregional common markets or customs unions as an important step towards the establishment of an African Common Market and eventually an African Economic Community.

25. By its resolution 43/216 of 21 December 1988, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Board of Auditors and ACABQ that the achievements of the MULPOCs be thoroughly evaluated with a view to deciding whether this experiment should be continued or whether the mandate, number and structures of these centres should be completely reorganized. Pursuant to that resolution, an evaluation of the MULPOCs was conducted in 1989 by a four-member team appointed by the Executive Secretary of ECA and the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management. The findings and recommendations of the Review Team were submitted to the Economic and Social Council through the ECA Conference of Ministers. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1990/76, inter alia, strongly supported the conclusions of the Review Team that the Centres' institutions should be transformed and strengthened to provide member States with the required technical assistance and advisory services; adopted the new mandate of the Centres; strongly urged the General Assembly to provide the Centres with additional human and financial resources; recommended that the current number and composition of the Centres be maintained; decided that the Centres should report directly to the Conference of Ministers of ECA; appealed to member States to continue their support and assistance to the Centres; urged technical assistance and funding agencies to assist in the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Team.

26. In his subsequent report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, 3/ the Secretary-General proposed that 8 Professional posts and 10 General Service posts be established in the Centres in order to increase their delivery capacity and ability to respond to the needs of their member States. However, ACABQ decided to review the Secretary-General's proposal for additional posts for the MULPOCs in the context of the proposed programme budget 1992-1993. In that connection, the Committee requested a report which clearly indicated the specific programme of work of MULPOCs and its relationship to the programme of work of ECA.

27. Subsequently, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, the Secretary-General proposed the establishment of five new Professional posts in order to strengthen the capacity of MULPOCs in the promotion of subregional economic cooperation and integration in Africa. The Secretary-General also stated that possibilities for redeployment of the remaining posts to the MULPOCs (3 Professional and 10 General Service posts) would be explored. As mentioned above, the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/185 on questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, accepted the Secretary-General's proposals and requested him to provide the MULPOCs with the remaining Professional and General Service category posts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

28. Strengthening of the MULPOCs, including through redeployment of posts, is one of the main questions under consideration within ECA in the context of the ongoing restructuring exercise of the offices away from Headquarters. Since the outcome of the review of ECA is not yet known, it is not possible at this stage to submit final proposals regarding further strengthening of the MULPOCs through additional staff resources and modifications of the existing administrative and reporting arrangements. For these reasons, the Secretary-General proposes to report on this issue in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, which will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ E/AC.51/1991/3.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16).

3/ A/C.5/45/57.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/46/7).

5/ E/1991/8/Add.1/Rev.1.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/54
19 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 104 and 93 (b)

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16, entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders"

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 41st meeting, held on 16 November 1992, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16 by a recorded vote of 97 to 1, with 41 abstentions. A statement of programme budget implications was before the Committee in document A/C.3/47/L.26.

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16, the General Assembly would reiterate its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the United Nations Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in support of the Institute, to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all its mandates.

3. UNAFRI was established in 1987 by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In accordance with the statute of the Institute, its administration and programme costs are to be financed by the assessed contributions of African member States under a specific scale of assessment, while its operational activities are to be funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As indicated in the Secretary-General's report on UNAFRI (A/47/379 and Corr.1), its budget for 1992 amounted to $1,171,457, of which $746,457 was to be provided by UNDP, $250,000 from the assessed contributions of the African member States and $180,000 from the United Nations regular

budget. The United Nations grant to UNAFRI was approved under the terms of General Assembly resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991 and was provided for under section 23, Economic Commission for Africa, of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The grant was to cover part of the administrative costs of the Institute, namely the costs of the posts of Director and Deputy Director.

4. The Secretary-General has not been in a position to propose specific longer-term solutions to the financing of the Institute in his report to the Assembly (A/47/379 and Corr.1). He intends to submit proposals in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

5. As indicated in the report, the financial situation of the Institute has improved to some extent in 1992 as a result of increased UNDP funding and the provision of the United Nations grant. However, during the same period, the collection of assessed contributions from Member States continued to decline.

6. The difficulties encountered by the Institute in attracting qualified personnel to fill the existing vacancies, as well as the vacancy of the post of Director of the Institute during part of 1992 following the departure of the former incumbent, have resulted in underexpenditure of the projected resources, including the grant appropriated in 1991 by the General Assembly.

7. Taking into account the fact that the post of Director of the Institute is in the process of being filled and that every effort would be made to fill rapidly the other existing vacancies, the Secretary-General considers that UNAFRI would continue to be in need of additional resources in 1993. The Secretary-General, however, is not at the present time in a position to provide an exact estimate of the financial resources that may be required or to submit related proposals for the redeployment of resources. Instead, the concurrence of the General Assembly is sought for the continued use of the grant approved by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session for the financing of the posts of Director and Deputy Director of the Institute through 1993. Should the balance of the 1992 grant prove insufficient for that purpose, the Secretary-General would seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the redeployment of the necessary resources within the overall appropriations for the biennium 1992-1993.